FEBRUARY 10, 1776. THE NUMBER 1279.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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LETTERS written by the late Right Hon. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of *Cheſterfield*, to his Son *Philip Stanhope*, Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Dreſden*.

LETTER IV.

ISLEWORTH, *June* 19, 1738.

YOU are the beſt boy in the world, and your laſt tranſlation is ſtill better than the former. This is juſt as it ought to be, to improve every day more and more. Although I now love you dearly, if you continue to go on ſo, I ſhall love you ſtill more tenderly: If you improve and grow learned, every one will be fond of you, and deſirous of your company; whereas ignorant people are ſhunned and deſpiſed. In order that I may not be ignorant myſelf, I read a great deal. The other day, I went through the hiſtory of Dido, which I will now tell you.

Dido was daughter of Belus, King of Tyre, and was married to Sicheus, whom ſhe dearly loved. But as Sicheus had immenſe riches, Pygmalion, Dido's brother, had him put to death, and ſeized his treaſures. Dido, fearful leaſt her brother might kill her too, fled to Africa, where ſhe built the fine city of Carthage. Now it happened, that juſt about the ſame time, Eneas alſo fled from the city of Troy, which had been taken and burnt by the Greeks; and as he was going, with many other Trojans, in his ſhips, to Italy, he was thrown, by a ſtorm, upon the coaſt of Africa, and landed at Carthage. Dido received him very kindly, and gave him leave to ſtay till he had refitted his fleet: But, unfortunately for her, ſhe became in love with him. Eneas (as you may eaſily believe) was not cruel; ſo that matters were ſoon ſettled. When the ſhips were ready, Eneas wanted to ſet ſail for Italy, to which the Gods had ordered him, that he might be the founder of Rome; but Dido oppoſed his departure, and reproached him with ingratitude, and the favours he had received. However he left her, ran off in the night, and put to ſea. Poor Dido, in deſpair at being abandoned by the man ſhe loved, had a great pile of wood ſet on fire, threw herſelf into the flames, and was burnt to death. When you are older, you will read all this ſtory in Latin, written by Virgil; who has made a fine poem of it, called the Eneid. If you ſhould abandon Miſs Pinkerton, for Miſs Williams, do you think ſhe would do the ſame? Adieu, my dear! I ſend you a very pretty epigram upon the ſubject of Dido; you may eaſily learn it by heart,

Infelix Dido! nulli bene nupta marito,
Hoc pereunte fugis, hoc fugiente peris.

LETTER V.

I TOLD you, my dear, that I would ſend you ſome ſtories to amuſe you; I therefore now give you the Hiſtory of the Siege of Troy, which is very entertaining. Homer, an ancient Greek Poet, has wrote upon this ſubject the fineſt Epic Poem that ever was. By the way, you are to know, that an Epic Poem is a long poem upon ſome great event, or upon the actions of ſome great man.

The ſiege of Troy is ſo very famous, for having laſted ten years, and alſo upon account of the great number of Heroes who were there, that one muſt by no means be ignorant of ſuch an event. When you are older, you will read it all in the Greek of Homer.

Adieu! you are the beſt child in the world.

I return you your letter corrected; for though it had but few faults, it is however proper that you ſhould know them.

LETTER VI.

Cauſe of the war between the Greeks and Trojans, and of the beſieging and taking of Troy.

HEAVEN and earth were at peace, and the Gods and Goddeſſes enjoyed the moſt perfect tranquillity: When the Goddeſs Diſcord, who delights in confuſion and quarrel, diſpleaſed at the univerſal calm, reſolved to excite diſſenſion. In order to effect this, ſhe threw among the Goddeſſes a golden apple, upon which theſe words were written, "To the faireſt." Immediately each of the Goddeſſes wanted to have the apple, and each ſaid ſhe was the handſomeſt; for Goddeſſes are as anxious about their beauty, as mere mortal Ladies. The ſtrife was, however, more particularly between Juno, the wife of Jupiter; Venus, the Goddeſs of Love; and Pallas, the Goddeſs of Arts and Sciences. At length they agreed to be judged by a ſhepherd, named Paris, who fed his flocks upon Mount Ida, and was, however, ſon to Priam, King of Troy. They appeared all three before Paris, and quite naked; for, in order to judge critically, and to determine equitably, it is requiſite that all ſhould be ſeen. Juno offered him the grandeurs of the world, if he would decide in her favour; Pallas promiſed him arts and ſciences; but Venus, who tempted him with the moſt beautiful woman in the univerſe, prevailed, and he gave her the apple.

You may eaſily imagine how glad Venus was, and how angry Juno and Pallas were. Venus, in order to perform her promiſe, ordered him to go to Menelaus's, in Greece, whoſe wife, named Helena, would fall in love with him: Accordingly he went, and was kindly entertained by Menelaus; but, ſoon after, Paris ran away with Helena, and carried her off to Troy. Menelaus, irritated at this injurious breach of hoſpitality, complained to his brother Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, who engaged the Greeks to avenge the affront. Ambaſſadours were ſent to Troy, to demand the reſtitution of Helena, and, in caſe of a denial, to declare war. Paris refuſed to reſtore her; upon which war was proclaimed. It laſted ten years. I ſhall very ſoon ſend you the hiſtory of it.

LETTER VII.

ISLEWORTH, *June* 30, 1738.

I NOW ſend you, my dear, a very ſhort hiſtory of the ſiege of Troy. You will there ſee how juſtly the Trojans were puniſhed for ſupporting Paris in his injuſtice.

I will ſend you ſoon the hiſtories of ſeveral Kings and Heroes, who were in the Grecian army, and deſerve to be known. I ought to have informed you, that the city of Troy was in Aſia; and that Greece is a country in Europe; which, at preſent, belongs to the Turks, and is part of what is called Turkey in Europe.

Conſidering the manner in which you now go on, you will in time be very learned; I am even afraid leaſt you ſhould ſoon know more thon myſelf. However, I ſhall forgive you, and will be very happy to be eſteemed ignorant, in compariſon of you. Adieu.

The Hiſtory of the Siege of TROY.

The Trojans having refuſed to reſtore Helen to her huſband, the Greeks declared war againſt them. Now there was in Greece a great number of Kings, who furniſhed troops, and commanded them in perſon. They all agreed to give the ſupreme command to Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, and brother to Menelaus, huſband to Helen.

They embarked for Troy; but meeting with contrary winds, were detained by them at Aulis. Upon which Calchas, the High Prieſt, declared, that thoſe adverſe winds were ſent by the Goddeſs Diana; who would continue them, till Iphigenia, daughter to Agamemnon, was ſacrificed to her. Agamemnon obeyed, and ſent for Iphigenia; but juſt as ſhe was going to be ſacrificed, Diana put a Hind in her ſtead, and carried off Iphigenia to Tauros, where ſhe made her one of her Prieſteſſes.

After this, the winds became favourable, and they purſued their voyage to Troy, where they landed and began the ſiege: But the Trojans defended their city ſo well, that the ſiege laſted ten years. The Greeks, finding they could not take it by force, had recourſe to ſtratagem. They made a great wooden horſe, and incloſed in its body a number of armed men; after which they pretended to retire to their ſhips, and abandon the ſiege. The Trojans fell into this ſnare, and brought the horſe into their town; which coſt them dear, for, in the middle of the night, the men, concealed in it, got out, ſet fire to the city, opened the gates, and let in the Grecian army, that had returned under the walls of Troy. The Greeks ſacked the city, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword, except a very few, who ſaved themſelves by flight. Among theſe was Eneas, whom I mentioned to you before; and who fled with his father Anchiſes upon his ſhoulders, becauſe he was old; and led his ſon Aſcanius by the hand, becauſe he was young.

Story of AJAX.

Ajax was one of the moſt valiant Greeks that went to the ſiege of Troy; he was ſon to Telamon, Prince of Salamis. After Achilles had been killed, he demanded that Hero's armour, as his neareſt relation; but Ulyſſes conteſted that point, and obtained the armour. Upon which Ajax went mad, and ſlaughtered all the ſheep he met with, under a notion that they were ſo many Greeks: At laſt he killed himſelf.

Story of NESTOR.

Neſtor was the oldeſt and wiſeſt of all the Greeks who were at the ſiege of Troy. He was above three hundred years old: So that, on account of his experience, as well as his wiſdom, the Grecian army was directed by his counſels. Even at this preſent time, it is ſaid of a man, who is very old, and very wiſe, he is a Neſtor.

Story of ULYSSES.

Ulyſſes was another Prince who went to the ſiege of Troy; he was King of Ithaca, and ſon of Laertes. His wife's name was Penelope, with whom he was ſo much in love, that, unwilling to leave her, he feigned himſelf mad, in order to be excuſed going to the ſiege of Troy; but this device being diſcovered, he was compelled to embark for Ilion. He was the moſt artful and ſubtile of all the Greeks. During thoſe ten years of his abſence at Troy, Penelope had ſeveral lovers, but ſhe gave encouragement to none; ſo that even now, when a woman is commended for chaſtity, ſhe is called a Penelope.

After the deſtruction of Troy, Ulyſſes was ſeveral years before he reached his kingdom, being toſſed about by tempeſts and various accidents. The voyages of Ulyſſes have been the ſubject of a fine poem, written by Homer, in Greek, and called The Odiſſey. Ulyſſes had one ſon, whoſe name was Telemachus.

There were alſo many illuſtrious perſons on the Trojan ſide. Priam was their King. He was very old, and had had fifty children by his wife Hecuba. After the taking of Troy, he was killed by Pyrrhus, the ſon of Achilles, and Hecuba made captive to Ulyſſes.

Story of HECTOR.

Hector was ſon to Priam, and the braveſt of the Trojans; Andromache was his wife, and his ſon's name Aſtyanax. He reſolved to engage Achilles; who killed him, and then brutally faſtened his dead body to his car, and dragged it in triumph round the walls of Troy.

After that city was taken, his wife, Andromache, became captive to Pyrrhus, the ſon of Achilles. He afterwards fell in love with, and married her.

Story of CASSANDRA.

Caſſandra, daughter of Priam, was ſo beautiful, that the God Apollo fell in love with her; and gave her the power of foretelling future events, upon condition of her compliance with his deſires. But as ſhe deceived the God, by not gratifying his wiſhes, he ordered matters in ſuch a manner, that, although ſhe always foretold truth, nobody believed her. It is even now ſaid of a perſon who foretels the conſequences of an affair, and is not believed, ſhe is a Caſſandra.

Story of ENEAS.

Eneas was a Trojan Prince, ſon of Anchiſes, and of the Goddeſs Venus, who protected him in all the dangers he underwent. His wife's name was Creuſa; by whom he had a ſon called Aſcanius, or Iulus. When Troy was burnt, he made his eſcape, and carried his father Anchiſes upon his back; for which reaſon he was ſurnamed The Pious Eneas.

You already know what happened to him, with Dido, at Carthage. After that he went to Italy, where, having killed his rival, Turnus, he married Lavinia, daughter to King Latinus.

From Eneas and Lavinia was deſcended Romulus, the founder of Rome.

LETTER VIII.

ISLEWORTH, *July* 29, 1738.

MY DEAR CHILD,

I SENT you, in my laſt, the ſtory of Atalanta*, who could not reſiſt the temptation of Gold. I will now give you the ſtory of a woman, with whom no temptation whatever had any power; this was Daphne, daughter to the river Peneus. Apollo was violently in love with her; and Apollo was, as you know, a very accompliſhed God; for he was young and handſome; beſides which, he was God of the Sun, of Muſic, and of Poetry. Theſe are brilliant qualities; but, notwithſtanding, the nymph was coy, and the lover unſucceſsful.

One day, having met with her in the fields, he purſued, in order to have forced her. Daphne, to avoid him, ran as long as ſhe was able; but at laſt, being quite ſpent, Apollo was juſt going to catch her in his arms, when the Gods, who pitied her fate, and approved her virtue, changed her into a Laurel; ſo that Apollo, inſtead of his dear Daphne, was ſurpriſed to find a tree in his arms. But, as a teſtimony of his love, he decreed the Laurel to be the moſt honourable of all trees; and ordained victorious warriours, and celebrated poets, to be crowned with it: An injunction which was ever afterwards obſerved by the ancients. You will even often find, among the modern Poets, Laurels for victories. Such a one is loaded with Laurels; ſuch a one has gathered Laurels in the field of battle. This means, he has been victorious, and has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery. I hope that, in time, you too will be famous for your courage. Valour is eſſential to a Gentleman; beſides that it adds brilliancy to his character. Adieu.

* *Which cannot be found.*

LETTER IX.

BATH, *September* 30, 1738.

MY DEAR CHILD,

I AM very glad to hear, that you are returned from your travels well, and in good humour. The three days dance which you have borne, has not, I believe, been quite ſo agreeable as that which you are now going to renew with your dancing-maſter.

As I know you have a pleaſure in learniug, I take it for granted that you have reſumed your ſtudies; for time is precious, life ſhort, and conſequently one muſt not loſe a ſingle moment. A man of ſenſe knows how to make the moſt of time, and puts out his whole ſum, either to intereſt or pleaſure: He is never idle; but conſtantly employed either in amuſements or ſtudy. It is a ſaying, that idleneſs is the mother of all vice. At leaſt, it is certain, that lazineſs is the inheritance of fools; and nothing ſo deſpicable as a ſluggard. Cato the Cenſor, an old Roman, of great virtue and much wiſdom, uſed to ſay, there were but three actions of his life which he regretted. The firſt was, the having told a ſecret to his wife; the ſecond, that he had once gone by ſea when he might have gone by land; and the third, the having paſſed one day without doing any thing. Conſidering the manner in which you employ your time, I own that I am envious of the pleaſure you will have in finding yourſelf more learned than other boys, even thoſe who are older than yourſelf. What honour this will do you! What diſtinctions, what applauſes will follow, wherever you go! You muſt confeſs that this cannot but give you pleaſure. The being deſirous of ſurpaſſing them in merit and learning, is a very laudable ambition; whereas the wiſhing to outſhine others in rank, in expence, in clothes, and in equipage, is a ſilly vanity, that makes a man appear ridiculous.

Let us return to our Geography, in order to amuſe ourſelves with maps. Now the days are ſhort, you cannot walk out in the evening; yet one muſt amuſe one's ſelf; and there is nothing ſo entertaining as maps. Adieu! you are an excellent little boy.

LETTER X.

BATH, *October* 4, 1738.

MY DEAR CHILD,

BY my writing ſo often, and by the manner in which I write, you will eaſily ſee, that I do not treat you as a little child, but as a boy who loves to learn, and is ambitious of receiving inſtructions. I am even perſuaded, that in reading my letters, you are attentive, not only to the ſubject of which they treat, but likewiſe to the orthography, and to the ſtyle. It is of the greateſt importance to write letters well; as this is a talent which unavoidably occurs every day of one's life, as well in buſineſs as in pleaſure; and inaccuracies in orthography, or in ſtyle, are never pardoned but in Ladies When you are older, you will read the Epiſtles (that is to ſay letters) of Cicero; which are the moſt perfect models of good writing. *A propos* of Cicero: I muſt give you ſome account of him. He was an old Roman, who lived eighteen hundred year ago; a man of great genius, and the moſt celebrated orator that ever was. Will it not be neceſſary to explain to you what an orator is? I believe I muſt. An orator is a man who harrangues in a public aſſembly, and who ſpeaks with eloquence; that is to ſay, who reaſons well, has a fine

ſtyle, and chooſes his words properly. Now, never man ſucceeded better than Cicero, in all thoſe different points: He uſed ſometimes to ſpeak to the whole people of Rome aſſembled; and by the force of his eloquence, perſuaded them to whatever he pleaſed. At other times, he uſed to undertake cauſes, and plead for his clients in courts of judicature: And in thoſe cauſes he generally had all the ſuffrages, that is to ſay, all the opinions, all the deciſions, in his favour. While the Roman Republic enjoyed its freedom, he did very ſignal ſervices to his country; but after it was enſlaved by Julius Cæſar, the firſt Emperor of the Romans, Cicero became ſuſpected by the tyrants; and was at laſt put to death by order of Marc Antony, who hated him for the ſeverity of his orations againſt him, at the time that he endeavoured to obtain the ſovereignty of Rome.

In caſe there ſhould be any words in my letters which you do not perfectly underſtand, remember always to inquire the explanation of your Mamma, or elſe to ſeek for them in the dictionary. Adieu.

WORCESTER, *Jan.* 12.

By an officer in the continental army in Canada we are favoured with the following, *viz.*

By his Excellency GUY CARLETON, *Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the province of* QUEBEC, *and the territories depending thereon in* America, *Vice Admiral of the ſame, and Major General of his Majeſty's forces, commanding the northern diſtrict, &c. &c. &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been found expedient to raiſe and embody a militia within this city, to co-operate with, and to aſſiſt his Majeſty's troops in this garriſon in the preſervation of the city, and of the perſons and property of his Majeſty's good and faithful ſubjects reſident therein, againſt certain rebellious perſons who have inveſted this province, a number of whom have lately appeared in arms before the walls of this town: And whereas information has been given me, that ſome perſons reſident here have contumaciouſly refuſed to enroll their names in the militia liſts, and to take up arms in conjunction with their fellow citizens for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that others who have enrolled their names, and had for ſome time carried arms in the defence and preſervation of the city, have lately laid them down: And alſo, that ſome perſons are buſy in endeavouring to draw away and alienate the affections of his Majeſty's good and faithful ſubjects of this city from his Majeſty's perſon and government: For theſe reaſons, and in order to rid the town of all uſeleſs, diſloyal, and treacherous perſons, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation; and I do hereby ſtrictly order and enjoin all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, liable to ſerve in the militia, and reſiding at Quebec, who have refuſed or declined to enroll their names in the militia liſts, and to take up arms in conjunction with his Majeſty's good ſubjects of this city, and who ſtill refuſe or decline ſo to do, as well as thoſe who, having once taken up arms, have afterwards laid them down, and will not take them up again, to quit the town in four days from the date hereof, together with their wives and children, and to withdraw themſelves out of the limits of the diſtrict of Quebec before the firſt day of December next, under pain of being treated as rebels or ſpies, if thereafter they ſhall be found within the ſaid limits.

And inaſmuch as the perſons who, in obedience to this proclamation, are to quit the town and diſtrict, may have bought up a conſiderable quantity of the proviſions brought in for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants of the town; and it would be imprudent to ſuffer thoſe proviſions to be carried out, more eſpecially as the country abounds with neceſſaries of life; I do hereby further order and enjoin all and every ſuch perſon and perſons to deliver in forthwith, to the Hon. George Alſop, Eſq; commiſſary, a true inventory or liſt of their proviſions and ſtores, in order that they may be fairly and juſtly valued, and the full price paid to the reſpective proprietors before their departure.

GUY CARLETON.

By his Excellency's command, *H. T. Cramahe*, Secretary.

WHETHER General Gage has gained any reputation in America as a warrior is uncertain; but that of a fine writer cannot be refuſed him. His late proclamation has fixed it forever. The art of fine writing is to convince, pleaſe, and perſuade. We ſhall find upon examination that theſe qualities abound in his proclamation.

The General begins by proclaiming the multitude to have been long infatuated, and that the diſeaſe, as is natural, is now increaſed to a phrenzy. As a new and infallible remedy for this, he holds out the ſword. Every man muſt act in his profeſſion. The ſoldier employs his ſword; the phyſician would order the lancet. They are equally proper, becauſe blood-letting is allowed to be the beſt application to frantic people.

But the General, I believe, had another motive for declaring them in an inſane ſtate. It was a motive of humanity; for when they come to be tried for treaſon, they have only to plead their inſanity, and give the proclamation in evidence; and then, as I take it, they cannot be executed.

The General goes on to reaſon with this inſane multitude on the dreadful conſequences of their inſanity. In this, it muſt be allowed, he ſhews great judgment, not only in the plan, but in the execution. Frantic people are very apt to liſten to reaſon; and the Generals arguments are calculated accordingly for men who are not in their ſenſes to judge of them.

"Many thouſands of theſe madmen," ſays the General, "aſſembled on the 19th of April laſt, and from *behind walls and lurking holes* attacked a detachment of the King's troops, who, *not expecting ſo conſummate an act of phrenzy, unprepared for vengeance, and willing to decline it*, made uſe of their *arms* only in their own defence."

From the happy manner in which this is introduced one would not have the leaſt ſuſpicion that this detachment was ſent out by the General upon a ſecret expedition to ſeize the friends of the people, and deſtroy their magazines; that is, to commence war with them by the moſt infamous treachery: And yet he ſent theſe troops unprepared for vengeance, and not expecting ſuch an act of phrenzy as reſiſtance. As a further proof that he did not expect it, he ſent the light infantry and grenadiers, the picked and choſen men of his army, and theſe in the night. This is a demonſtration that he did not expect ſuch an act of phrenzy from theſe infatuated people; and his letter to Governor Trumbull will prove that he had no reaſon to expect it. "You cannot wonder," ſays he, "at my fortifying the town of Boſton, or making any other military preparations, when you are aſſured that, previous to my taking theſe ſteps, ſuch were the open threats, and ſuch the *warlike preparations throughout this province*, as rendered it my indiſpenſable duty to take every *precaution* in my power for the *protection* of his Majeſty's troops under my command from all *hoſtile* attempts." And again—"When the reſolves of the Provincial Congreſs breathed nothing but *war*; when thoſe two great and eſſential prerogatives of the King, the levying of troops and diſpoſing of the public monies, were wreſted from him, and when magazines were forming by an Aſſembly of men, unknown to the conſtitution, for the *declared* purpoſe of *levying war againſt the King*; you muſt acknowledge it was my duty to prevent, if poſſible, the calamities of civil war, by deſtroying ſuch magazines."

It is impoſſible, I think, to conceive that any men upon the face of the earth, but General Gage and his detachment, could imagine that in this ſtate of things they might march into the country, and commit open acts of hoſtility without oppoſition, or that ſuch an attempt would not be more likely to produce than to prevent the calamities of civil war. There wanted but this act to ſet fire to thoſe combuſtibles which he pretends were collected, and blow up the civil government. The fact is, that General Gage, like thoſe who ſent him, aſſerts whatever the wicked purpoſe of the moment calls for, without any regard to truth or decency. I ſhall not comment on the propriety of the expreſſions, "from behind lurking holes—vengeance for an act of phrenzy—willing to decline the vengeance for which they were unprepared." The confuſion and abſurdity of all this is a conſequence, I preſume, of the infatuation with which the proclmation commenced. Infatuated, like drunken men, are very apt to accuſe others of the infirmity under which they themſelves labour. After all, he may object to the fairneſs of applying the judgment of ſenſe to that which he has addreſſed and adapted to perſons whom he ſuppoſes to have loſt their ſenſes.

I obſerve the Miniſtry are too much aſhamed of the proclamation to admit it in the gazette. It is the only proof of their wiſdom that I have ſeen. Such a performance would diſgrace them over all Europe. It begins with infatuation, proceeds with falſehood and folly, and ends with an hypocritical affectation of prayer. My earneſt prayer is, that God and the people may, in their juſtice, ſoon bring this fooliſh General, and the abandoned Miniſters who ſent him, to condign puniſhment.

A BOSTONIAN.

LONDON, *October* 23.

Extract of a letter from COSPORT, *Oct.* 19.

SIR Peter Parker, who now commands his Majeſty's ſhip Barfleur of 90 guns, under Sir James Douglaſs, who is Admiral of the ſquadron here, is appointed to command his Majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, of 50 guns, now at Chatham; and is to be ſecond in command at Boſton, in America, with a broad pendant."

October 24. Between the hours of nine and ten yeſterday morning, Mr. Stavely, of Half Moon ſtreet, Piccadilly, and Mr. Mann, of Queen Anne ſtreet, Weſtminſter (both King's meſſengers) attended by a conſtable, repaired to the houſe of Stephen Sayre, Eſq; in Oxford ſtreet. As an excuſe to obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, theſe beggarly catchpoles of power pretended, that a forged draught, for two hundred pounds, had been iſſued by the bank, of which Mr. Sayre is a proprietor. Obtaining by ſuch raſcally means the interview they deſired. Mr. Sayre no ſooner appeared than the catchpoles acquainted him, that "they had an order ſigned by Lord Rochford, one of the "Secretaries of State, to take him into cuſtody, on a charge of "high treaſon; and to ſearch for, ſeize, and carry with them, "ſuch of his papers as they might deem effectual for their pur-"poſe."

Mr. Sayre heard the ſummons with compoſure, and obeyed its dictates with a manly dignity. Conſcious of his innocence, he ſmiled at the heinouſneſs of the charge, and, in a perfect reliance on his own integrity, he permitted the Government-miſers to plunder his eſcritores, to ranſack his boxes, and to pillage his bureaus. No ſooner did they lay their hands on a letter from Mrs. Macauley (ſiſter to the Lord Mayor elect) and another letter, addreſſed to "The Livery of London," under the ſignature of "Barnard's Ghoſt," than they ſeized them with the hand of rapacity, and carried them off with as little feeling as men unaccuſtomed to honeſty, in the ſervice of Government, uſually experience.

Mr. Sayre expreſſed his readineſs to accompany the King's catchpoles unto Lord Rochford's houſe, having previouſly deſpatched a ſervant to Mr. Reynolds, requiring his attendance with the utmoſt expedition. The King's-meſſengers, thief-takers, or catchpoles (call them which you will) conducted Mr. Sayre to the preſence of Lord Rochford; and leſt juſtice ſhould perceive the villainy of oppreſſion, her eyes were blinded——for Sir John Fielding was preſent. An information from one Richardſon (an Adjutant of the guards) was read. The charge contained in this information, was to the following purport:

"That Stephen Sayre, Eſq; had expreſſed to him, the ſaid Richardſon, an intention of ſeizing the King's perſon, as his Majeſty went on Thurſday to the Parliament Houſe; alſo an intention of taking poſſeſſion of the tower, and of overturning the preſent government."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the ſeparate charges with that ſort of compoſure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he ſtated how very ſlightly he was acquainted with Adjutant Richardſon, the informer: He mentioned the only converſation which had ever paſſed between them; and he was about to enter more largely into the futility of the charge, when it was announced to Lord Rochford and the blind juſtice, "that Mr. Reynolds demanded immediate admittance to his client." That the chicanery of courts might not be laid aſide, ſeveral meſſages paſſed, but that which could not be deemed as a matter of right, was ſoon, very courteouſly, granted as a matter of favour. Mr. Reynolds was admitted, becauſe it was impoſſible, conſiſtent with juſtice, to refuſe his admittance. Having been introduced to Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, the latter put the following queſtion to Mr. Reynolds:

"Is it Mr. Sayre's deſire that you ſhould attend in his behalf?"

Mr. Reynolds replied in the affirmative. Sir John Fielding, with a greater ſhare of audacity than decorum, ſaid "that this was not true." Mr. Reynolds, with a very proper degree of ſpirit, replied, "that Sir John Fielding, as a magiſtrate, might ſay that which, as a Gentleman, he could not juſtify." The blind Knight then deſired that it might be aſked of Mr. Sayre "Whether he had ſent for Mr. Reynolds?" Mr. Sayre replied, "he had ſent for him, without mentioning the place where he was to attend."

Theſe particulars being adjuſted, it was agreed that Mr. Reynolds might attend the private examination of his friend. The firſt advice Mr. Reynolds gave to Mr. Sayre, was this, "That he ſhould anſwer no interrogatories which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might propound; and that he ſhould not ſign any paper."

The information which contained the charge was a ſecond time read at the requeſt of Mr. Sayre, who ſmiling at the recital, Mr. Reynolds joined in the laugh, and ſaid, "that the whole was too ridiculous to be ſeriouſly attended to." An altercation then enſued between Mr. Reynolds and Adjutant Richardſon the *informer*. The two Middleſex juſtices Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, were requeſted by the informer to ſilence Mr. Reynolds. He ſaved them the trouble by obſerving "that he ſhould always pay a proper deference to authority, but whatever he had there ſaid of the informer, he would repeat in any other place whatever."

Mr. Reynolds then told Lord Rochford, "that if, after conſulting the great law-officers of ſtate (which his Lordſhip would do of courſe) as the information did not amount to a direct charge againſt Mr. Sayre, his Lordſhip ſhould think himſelf warranted to receive bail, ample and ſufficient bail ſhould be given; but if it was thought warrantable to commit, he ſcorned to aſk a favour for his client."

Mr. Sayre was ordered to an adjacent apartment, and he was ſoon committed a cloſe priſoner to the TOWER.

It would be a ſcandalous omiſſion to conclude this narrative without doing juſtice to the behaviour of Mr. Sayre. As a ſubſubject of a FREE State, his demeanor was manly; as a patriot it was intrepid; as a Gentleman it was polite. He treated the malice of informers with the utmoſt contempt, the futility of informations, when preferred by the creatures, and countenanced by the authority of Government, this he ſmiled at with ineffable diſdain. "The unhappy effects of ſuch informations, Government (Mr. Sayre ſaid) had amply experienced by giving ear to *Bernard* and *Hutchinſon*. By falſe informations, and the vileſt of ſuggeſtions, theſe men had conſented to become the willing inſtruments in carrying on the purpoſes of a bloody-minded Adminiſtration. But whatever informers Government might encourage, integrity was a ſhield which would protect men of honour from their ſhafts. Defended by that ſhield, Mr. Sayre ſaid, he ſhould enter the apartments of a priſon conſcious that they would prove a ſafe aſylum for virtue."

October 30. We hear that Lord North's declaration in the Houſe of Commons, "that notwithſtanding the offers of foreign aſſiſtance his Majeſty had received, he was not fond of accepting of any ſuch, unleſs in caſes of the moſt urgent neceſſity; and that he intended to ſend, at *one and the ſame time*, the moſt equitable terms of reconciliation to our fellow ſubjects in America, and a moſt reſpectable part of our army and navy, to enforce obedience in caſe thoſe terms ſhould be rejected,"—meets with univerſal approbation.

The Duke of Grafton on Thurſday in the Houſe of Lords, to the aſtoniſhment of almoſt every body, drew out his whole artillery againſt Adminiſtration; he ſaid, the part they were taking againſt America, was equally diſgraceful to ſtateſmen and Britons, as it was injurious to the rights of humanity,——that he trembled for the diſmemberment of ſo great a part of our empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if ſome ſpecial check was not given to the dreadful operations of war; that if Adminiſtration was determined to go on, all he could do would be to give them every oppoſition in his power, and that he would not be reſtrained from this on any conſideration whatſoever—that he ſhould make all kind of buſineſs nay even ſickneſs itſelf bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwiſe permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the Houſe. Likewiſe the Biſhop of Peterborough, in a ſtrain ſuitable to the dignity of his profeſſion, preſſed with great humanity the ſtoppage of human blood.

The popular party is ſtrengthened this ſeſſion with the Duke of Grafton, the Biſhop of Peterborough, General Conway, and moſt of their connections in both Houſes.

Extract of a letter from CHATHAM, *October* 26.

"Tueſday ſailed from hence for America, having on board a detachment of marines, conſiſting of one Lieutenant, on Serjeant, one Corporal, one Drummer, and forty private men, the Boreas frigat of 28 guns, Capt. Thompſon; ſhe has ſtopped at Black Stakes to take in her powder and artillery, after which ſhe is to proceed directly on her voyage.

"Same day alſo, the Briſtol, a fine new ſhip of 50 guns, was launched from his Majeſty's dockyard at Sheerneſs; ſhe is put into commiſſion, bound for America, and on board of her Commodore Sir Peter Parker is to hoiſt his broad pendant."

A letter from Pembroke, dated the 25th inſtant, mentions, that ſeveral pieces of wrecks, and a great many dead bodies were continually coming on ſhore there, ſome without legs, and others without arms, &c. two more were ſeen floating without heads.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *November* 1.

THE Duke of Richmond moved in the Houſe of Lords, for leave to enter a proteſt, in the name of himſelf and other Lords, againſt the addreſs of the Houſe preſented to the King on Friday laſt, which was agreed to. It is a rule of the Houſe, that proteſts ſhould be entered the next day after the deciſion of any buſineſs, which made it neceſſary to aſk leave of the Houſe upon this occaſion.

The Duke of Manchester then made an introductory ſpeech to the following motion: That this Houſe is of opinion, that introducing any part of the King's electoral troops, or any other foreign troops whatever, into the ſervice of the Crown of Great Britain, previous to the conſent of Parliament, is dangerous and unconſtitutional.

Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a juſtification of the meaſure, as ſafe, conſtitutional, and expedient, on which ground he moved the previous queſtion; that is, to take the ſenſe of the Houſe whether the depending motion ſhall be put.

An intereſting debate followed, and the ſpeakers in ſupport of the previous queſtion, or, in favour of the legality and expediency of the meaſure of employing the electoral troops, were the Lords Talbot, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the Lord Chancellor; in ſupport of the D. of Manchester's motion, the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond, and the Lords Effingham, Lyttleton, Shelburne, and Camden. In the courſe of the debate all the old arguments, reſpecting the American conteſt, were repeated, *pro* and *con*; but the Duke of Grafton threw out ſome new information, purporting, that at a proper time, he would lay before the Houſe a ſketch of the force and expences required to carry on the war againſt America, and of the burthenſome taxes that would follow: His Grace nobly declared, that he could no longer ſupport Adminiſtration, unleſs the Miniſtry changed their conduct againſt America; and in the ſtrongeſt terms he condemned the meaſure of embarking the Hanoverian troops before the meeting of Parliament.

Lord Camden ſpoke for a conſiderable time. His Lordſhip, after having gone ſhortly into the queſtion firſt moved, left it on a ſudden and went into the great field of American diſputes, and the meaſures taken by Parliament the laſt ſeſſion—He obſerved the Miniſters had acknowledged themſelves to have been deceived. He ſaid the great deceiver lay ſomewhere hid, and called upon him to come forth and declare himſelf. He pointed out ſeveral inſtances where they had been deceived, and by reaſon of which the flower of his Majeſty's army had been deſtroyed. He told the Houſe it was not now too late to ſettle the unhappy diſpute to the honour and happineſs of both countries. His Lordſhip ſpoke with his uſual greatneſs, though at the ſame time, with much coolneſs and moderation.

Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond called upon the Lords in Adminiſtration to declare, whether they meant to lay the petition of the Congreſs to the King before the Houſe? And they ſaid, that as there were grounds in that petition for an honourable reconciliation with America, they would move it to be laid before the Houſe, if the Miniſtry would not. Lord Shelburne alſo declared, that the moſt extenſive operations that could be required to be carried on laſt year, or for the year enſuing, might be effected without employing one ſingle foreigner; and therefore that the meaſure of contracting for the electoral troops was inexpedient as well as illegal.

The noble Lords in oppoſition ſeemed however very willing to acquit the Miniſtry of all criminal intentions, if they would but acknowledge the meaſure to be unconſtitutional, and ſolicit the paſſing an act of indemnity; and it ſhould ſeem as if Lord North will be perſuaded by his friends to take this neceſſary ſtep to quiet the minds of thoſe who think the meaſure without it would be eſtabliſhed into a dangerous precedent.

The previous queſtion was put at 8 o'clock, and paſſed on a diviſion, 75 againſt 35, proxies on both ſides included.

NEWBURY PORT, *Jan.* 12.

THE brig Squirrel, Richard Willis, arrived here, in lat. 44, lon. 38, ſpoke with the Orpheus frigate of 32 guns, from England, bound to America, but had met with a very hard gale of wind on the 30th of November, by which ſhe loſt her main and foremaſt, and was then bound back to refit. She had been out 5 weeks when the gale took her.

Capt. Meeds, who came paſſenger in the Squirrel, from London, was at the meeting of merchants at the King's Arms tavern,

which conſiſted of between ſeven and eight hundred, unanimous to a man in favour of the Americans. They petitioned his Majeſty to have matters ſettled with America, and ſet forth in their petition, that deſtruction muſt be brought on the land if the war was carried on; it was ſigned by 1102 Gentlemen, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive it very GRACIOUSLY. Captain Meeds alſo informs, that our friends increaſe daily; that we ſhall be no longer termed rebels, and that it was dangerous to ſpeak a word in the coffee-houſes againſt the Americans.

HARTFORD, *January* 22. Laſt Wedneſday Major Wales came to town from Montreal, with fourteen Indian Chiefs of the Cognawaga tribe, whom he was conducting to his Excellency General Waſhington at Cambridge, and on Friday they ſet off for that place. He likewiſe had ſeveral children of the ſame tribe, who were to be ſent to Dartmouth college.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Albany, *to one in this place, dated January* 15, 1776.

"Laſt Friday came an expreſs to this city, with the news that Sir J. Johnſon (ſon of the late Sir William) with about 500 men, and a few Indians (Mohawks) were aſſembling in hoſtile poſture, &c. The county committee convened immediately, and ordered the minute-men in Albany, Schenectady, Schoharry, Half Moon, &c. to march to Johnſtown, with four days proviſion, an ax to every ſixth man, &c. who are now gone and going; but I rather gueſs will prove a falſe alarm in part, or at leaſt leſs alarming than at firſt received.

"*P. S. Monday evening, Jan.* 15. To-morrow morning, very early, General Schuyler, with the multitudes come in from Berkſhire, and all around (except thoſe gone forward to Schenectady, and ſome ſent home to prepare for the tour of Canada) will ſet off for Johnſtown. This city is in the greateſt confuſion; every countenance is changed; Whigs depreſſed and melancholy, and immediately animated and revengeful, or rather ſpirited for a noble and vigorous effort in the cauſe of liberty, whilſt the Tories prick up their ears: One of them, for publicly rejoicing at General Montgomery's untimely fall, was cloſetted in the city-hall.

"*16th, 10 o'clock, A. M.* The General juſt gone to Schenectady, on his way to Johnſtown, accompanied by many—many good ſoldiers, &c. Succeſs attend them."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Weſtmoreland, *to his friend in this place, dated Dec.* 27, 1775.

"It will not be in my power to be in your parts this winter, as we have lately had an invitation by a body of Tories, under the command of one Plunket, they pretended, by orders from Penn. Be that as it will, the bottom of it is Toryiſm. As we were threatened with death and deſtruction, we had no other way but to fight. They had 6 or 700 men, two cannon, &c. I marched with about 400 of my regiment, which I thought enough for 700 of ſuch wretches. As ſoon as they came in ſight, they fired without ſaying a word, and ruſhed to ſurround us. * Our people met them with as much reſolution, and a very heavy fire enſued. We ſoon drove them, killed a number, and drove one wing of the body into the mountain; the main body retreated. This was on the 21ſt of December.

On the 23d, at night, they attempted to croſs the river, to deſtroy our ſettlements, where the men were chiefly drawn off. I ſent a party to receive them, and juſt as their boat came to ſhore, with about 100 men, our people poured in a ſhot upon them at about three rods diſtance, and obliged them to retreat and make off as well as they could. By the beſt accounts we can get, they had 50 or 60 killed and wounded. We had two killed and three wounded, one of which is ſince dead. Our enemies are all gone off, I believe, for the winter."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, *January* 18.

"From Newbury Port we learn, that they have lately taken a ſhip from London, laden with coals, porter, and cheeſe; and a brig from Ireland, with beef, pork, and butter, deſigned for the miniſterial army in Boſton, and were in chace of three more ſhips in Ipſwich bay. We have the account of the Newfoundland ſtorm confirmed from Boſton, this day; 150,000l. damage by their own account, and one ſloop of war, the Placentia."

PROVIDENCE, *Jan.* 13. Yeſterday afternoon Capt. Wallace, with all the veſſels under his command, arrived at the ſouth end of Prudence, and landed two hundred and fifty men. The minute-men that were on the iſland (about 47 in number) marched and engaged the enemy, who endeavoured to ſurround them. After giving three fires, our people retreated, finding themſelves overpowered by numbers, and were taken off by two boats from Warwick Neck. One minute-man was killed, and two wounded, and the enemy, it is ſaid, loſt ſeveral of their men. They afterwards burnt eight houſes on the iſland, with a number of barns and cribs; and this morning it is ſaid they are arrived at Briſtol harbour.

Three men of war and eight tranſports, we hear, ſailed from Boſton on Sunday laſt.

A number of hands are now employed in working a lead mine at Middletown in Connecticut, where ſeveral hundred tons of that neceſſary article will be ready in a ſhort time. The ſaltpetre works are likewiſe going on there with great ſucceſs, the bounty having been already paid upon near one thouſand weight.

NEW YORK, *January* 25.

A LARGE ſhip from London, named the Blue Mountain Valley, bound for Boſton, with a cargo of coals and porter for the miniſterial army, arrived off Sandy Hook three days ago. In order to ſave her the trouble and danger of tranſporting her to Boſton, three armed boats from New Jerſey took poſſeſſion of her, and carried her ſafely into——a convenient port to unload.

We hear from Long Iſland, that Col. Heard, with a detachment of minute-men from the Jerſies, purſuant to an order of the Continental Congreſs, has taken a few of the principal Tories in Queen's county, that others are fled, and that all the reſt had delivered up their arms, to the number of near a thouſand.

On Tueſday——Fowler, who keeps the Farmer's tavern in the Bowry, was apprehended, and ſecured in the guard-houſe; he is ſuſpected of having been concerned in ſpiking up the cannon at Kingſbridge, having bought up a number of rat-tail files, for one Lownſbury of Marinack, who being ſent for, confeſſed he employed Fowler to buy the files; but as yet nothing more is found out.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 29.

Extract of a letter from MONTREAL, *January* 5, 1776.

I CAME here laſt night with deſpatches to General Wooſter, have juſt time to acquaint you, per expreſs, that on the 30th inſtant two attacks were made by our troops on Quebec (and a feint at Cape Diamond) the one at St. Roocks by Col. Arnold's detachment, conſiſting of about 400 men, with 60 of Captain Lamb's company of artillery, and a party of Indians; the other at Drummond's wharf, under Cape Diamond, by the New York troops, commanded by General Montgomery, who was at their head. The attack commenced between five and ſix o'clock in the morning. It is with the greateſt concern I inform you, that our brave General, his Aid de Camp (Mr. M'Pherſon) and Capt. Cheeſeman, fell the firſt fire, in the glorious attempt. I was with the General's party, and near him when killed. Mr. M'Pherſon behaved with ſpirit, and was an honour to his country. We paſſed the firſt barrier without oppoſition: This fatal ſtroke of loſing our General threw our troops into confuſion, and we received orders from Col. Campbell to retire with the loſs of about 15 men. Col. Arnold's detachment on the ſouth ſide forced two barriers (out of four) and about nine o'clock they were ſurrounded, and under the neceſſity of ſurrendering themſelves priſoners of war; they are very well treated. Governor Carleton buried General Montgomery and Mr. M'Pherſon with all the honours of war. Major Megs is out on parole of honour for three days, and has leave to carry in all the officers baggage. Col. Arnold was wounded in the ſmall of his leg, at the firſt barrier, as was Major Ogden, and they both retired. Colonel Green had the command afterwards. Col. Arnold's detachment behaved with the greateſt bravery, and ſtruck terror into General Carleton, or he would not treat them as he does. Major Megs ſays, General Carleton does not expect to hold Quebec long. Captain Hendricks of the Pennſylvania rifle-men, Lieutenant Humphreys of Morgon's company of Virginia ditto, and Lieut. Cooper of Captain Manchit's company, are killed; Captain Lamb is ſlightly wounded, and about 100 privates are killed and wounded."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *January* 17.

General Lee is coming here with a body of armed men. A Gentleman of this city, who is juſt returned from Connecticut, tells me, General Waſhington has wrote to Governor Trumbull, informing him, that a fleet has left Boſton; that he conjectures they are bound for New York; given him their ſize and ſtrength as nearly as he could; informed him that General Lee was coming along with 90 rifle-men, and deſired he would order a number of men to be immediately raiſed to come with them to this city. That in conſequence thereof, Governor Trumbull had aſſembled the Committee of Safety, and they adviſed him to iſſue his warrant, ordering two regiments to be raiſed (about 1500 in both) to be commanded by Colonels Waterbury and Ward, under the direction of General Lee; and to come to this city. Another Gentleman, who is juſt come from camp, told me, that General Lee was to bring with him an engineer and artillery men.

"*18th.* The Jerſey lads are gone to Horn's Hook; from thence they have croſſed, or are to croſs, as I am informed, to Long Iſland, and pay Queen's county a viſit. The eaſtern poſt told me, he left General Lee at Hartford on Monday.

"*19th.* Eleven o'clock this morning, a ſecond detachment (about 300 Jerſey-men) went to Long Iſland. It is ſaid the former one conſiſted of 4 or 500."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 10.

A SCHOONER from Salem, and another from Ipſwich, both in ballaſt, the latter with 200l. on board, in continental dollars, were taken laſt Tueſday, by two tenders, and carried into the harbour of Norfolk. They were bound in here for corn.

A party from the men of war, laſt Thurſday, went on ſhore at Norfolk, under cover of their cannon, and took out of the warehouſes five hogſheads of tobacco, notwithſtanding the rifle-men kept an inceſſant fire on them the whole time. At night Col. Howe ordered his people to burn the houſes, when they received another heavy diſcharge of cannon from the ſhips.

The town of Norfolk is now ſaid to be totally conſumed; and that our troops have abandoned the place, and are gone to the Great Bridge. Portſmouth was in flames laſt Thurſday night.

A brig, laden with linens, this week luckily eſcaped the vigilance of the tenders (with which it is ſaid the bay ſwarms) and fell into the hands of our people.

By a veſſel in two weeks from Salem, we learn, that a brig and two ſhips, tranſports from England, with proviſions, &c. for the army at Boſton, had fallen into the hands of our privateers, and it was expected many more would be taken, as a good look-out was kept for the ſtore ſhips expected. Two of the above veſſels were carried into Newbury Port, and the other into Cape Anne.

One Mr. Ker, a priſoner on his parole in Northampton county, went off laſt week, and carried with him ſeven negroes. A few days after ſeven negroes broke out of Northampton gaol and went off in a pettiauger. It is imagined they are all gone on board the men of war.

The priſoners of the 14th regiment, and others, in all twenty five, were this week removed to Richmond town.

Some of the tenders went up to Nanſemond a few days ago, and took a veſſel with about 200 barrels of pork on board. Our people at that place had a ſmall ſkirmiſh with them, but we cannot learn that any lives were loſt on either ſide. Before their departure they burnt down a houſe belonging to Mr. Wills Cowper, in which was deſtroyed about 100 barrels of corn.

There is a 50 gun ſhip now lying in Hampton road; ſhe came in yeſterday, and it is ſaid three more veſſels have been ſeen off the coaſt.

Deaths.] JOHN AYLETT, Eſq; of James City.——Major MATTHEW DONAVON, at Heſſe, in Glouceſter.

SUSSEX *county*, COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *January* 29, 1776.

THIS committee, from tender feelings for their poor ſuffering and diſtreſſed brethren of the borough of *Norfolk*, who (from their ſmall poſſeſſions, and daily labour, were enabled to ſupport themſelves, their wives, and tender infants) are, by the tyrannical, cruel, and deſtructive exicutioner of miniſterial vengeance, Lord Dunmore, and his banditti of blacks, and Scotch Tories and Jacobites, reduced to the moſt afflicting want of every neceſſary ſupport of life, have reſolved to exert themſelves (in which they have the pleaſure to find their conſtituents zealouſly joining them) in providing houſes for the reception of as many of thoſe poor people as they can, with a ſufficient quantity of land to cultivate, to which this committee, in the moſt affectionate manner, invite them; hoping thereby, in ſome meaſure, to alleviate their anxiety, and remove their diſtreſſes, in being thus provided for by their brethren beyond the reach of Lord Dunmore's oppreſſive hand, and the dreadful effects of his nocturnal deſigns and robberies; declaring, at the ſame time, that this invitation does not proceed from thoſe baſe, ungenerous, and ſelfiſh views, ſuggeſted by his Lordſhip in his late publication, but from motives that his Lordſhip and his abettors appear to be entire ſtrangers to.

AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE, Chairman.

MANCHESTER, *Jan.* 30, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

JAMES WALLACE.
ALLAN CAMERON.

FALMOUTH, *January* 31, 1776.

THE Subſcriber intending to leave the Colony early in the Spring, and being deſirous to have every Account upon his Books properly adjuſted before that time, earneſtly entreats all Perſons who have had Dealings with him, or his Predeceſſors, on Account of Meſſ. *Bogle, Somervell*, and Co. merchants of *Glaſgow*, at their Store in this Place, to come and ſettle them as ſoon as poſſible, that no Diſpute may hereafter ariſe.

GEORGE HAMILTON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Jan.* 30, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

WILIAM REID.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *February* 4, 1776.

THE Subſcriber propoſes leaving the Colony ſoon, and requeſts thoſe whoſe Accounts ſtand open on Meſſ. *M'Call, Dunniſcan*, and Company's Books, kept by him, to make immediate Settlements, that no Diſputes may ariſe in his Abſence. He has for Sale about 350l. Sterling Worth of GOODS, which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms for ready Money, or upon Credit.

THOMAS REID.

I HAVE loſt (by what Means I cannot diſcover) FIFTY SIX POUNDS, out of a large Quantity of Money, very lately received from the Treaſury Office in Sheets. I can aſſert, with Poſitiveneſs, that the Bills below were Part; and as it may lead to a Diſcovery, and tend to do Juſtice, I hope I may, without Offence to any, beg that any Perſon having theſe Bills will be pleaſed to trace their Progreſs, and communicate the Reſult of their Inquiries to Mr. *James Mercer* of *Frederickſburg*, but generally (as a Member of the Committee of Safety) in *Williamſburg*, or to their very humble Servant,

2‖ JOHN HARVIE.

2 Bills of	£. 12,	No. 142 / 14108 and 14109.	All on Paper called the *James* River Bank.
2 ——	£. 1,	the ſame Numbers.	
2 ——	£. 8,	No. 155 / 15401 and 15402.	
2 ——	£. 1,	the ſame Numbers.	

The BRIGANTINE

ADVENTURE,

ROBERT ZUILLE *Maſter*,

(Conveniently fitted for THIRTY or FORTY PASSENGERS)

WILL ſail about the latter End of *April*, for any Port in *Great Britain* that a Majority of the Paſſengers may think moſt convenient. As the Out-fit will be attended with conſiderable Expence, the Brig will not ſail unleſs twenty five Paſſengers (at leaſt) are engaged. Thoſe who apply firſt will of Courſe have the Preference; the Paſſage will be twenty Guineas, the Paſſengers finding their own Bedding. For further Particulars apply to the Subſcribers, in *Alexandria*.

5 (‖5s.) ROBERT ADAM & Co.

HALLSFIELD, *near Blandford, Jan.* 26, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony with all convenient Speed.

1‖ WILLIAM CALDER.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 1, 1776.

I INTEND to LONDON in a very ſhort Time, and have appointed Mr. *James Somerville*, Merchant of this Place, my lawful Attorney, properly authorized to receive and diſcharge all Debts due to me; and I beg that all thoſe who are indebted to my Store will pay the ſame, with all convenient Speed, to the ſaid Mr. *Somerville*; and all thoſe who are indebted by Notes, or open Accounts, are requeſted to come and pay, or reduce them into Bonds till it is more convenient to diſcharge them.

Take Notice, I am the Principal for whom the late *George Mitchell* was Factor many Years. ROBERT JARDINE.

CULPEPER, *January* 22, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

(‖) ROBERT BOYD.

Juſt arrived from ANTIGUA, *and will ſail for that Iſland about the 20th Inſtant,*

The BRIGANTINE

COMMERCE,

JOHN ROBINSON *Maſter*.

SHE will go in Ballaſt, and have good Accommodations for Paſſengers.——For Paſſage apply to the Maſter on Board, or to (2) ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *February* 2, 1776.

TO BE SOLD

At BLANDFORD, *on* FRIDAY *the 1ſt of* MARCH *next, to the higheſt Bidders,*

ELEVEN valuable NEGRO FELLOWS, among whom is a very good Ship Carpenter. Alſo two SCHOONER FLATS, one 85, the other 70 Hogſheads Burthen, with their BOATS, and two ſmaller FLATS Burthen 35 and 32 Hogſheads. Six Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
JOSHUA POYTHRESS, Junr.

LOUISA, *February* 1, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

(‖) JOHN M'GILL.

FEARNOUGHT,

A FINE bay Colt, about 15 Hands 3 Inches high, 3 Years old the 6th Day of *June* next, well marked, and as handſome as any Horſe in *America*, will ſtand at the Subſcriber's, near *Bute* Courthouſe, in *North Carolina*, to cover Mares at 5l. the Seaſon, or 40s. the Leap, *Virginia* Money. As I am under an Obligation to pay 250l. for this Horſe next *October*, and the *October* following the like Sum, if Gentlemen who put Mares will pay by the firſt Day of *October* next, I will take 3l. 10s. for the Seaſon, and 30s. for the Leap. I have very fine Wheat Paſtures for the Mares, and will take all the Care of them in my Power, but not be liable for any that may get away.

JOHN WILLIS.

☞ FEARNOUGHT was got by old FEARNOUGHT, upon an imported Mare belonging to Col. *Thomas Nelſon*, called BLOSSOM. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horſe; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares, at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkſhire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 9, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

‖ CHARLES ALEXANDER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 10, 1776.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the firſt Day of *January* laſt, an APPRENTICE Lad named MATTHEW ALLEN, who is ſo well known in this City and *New Kent*, that I think it needleſs to give a Deſcription of him. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have what the Law allows; and I hereby forewarn all Perſons not to harbour or entertain him.

2 THOMAS PATE.

TAKEN up, in *Peterſburg*, ſome Time in *November* laſt, two COWS, one red, about 5 Years old, with Calf, marked with a Swallowfork in the right, and an Overkeel in the left Ear; the other is red and white, about 4 Years old, has a young Calf, and is marked as the aforeſaid. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

‖ WILLIAM SKINNER.

POETS CORNER.

SOLILOQUY *of King* RICHARD II. *during his captivity.*

WHERE are you fled, ye worthleſs, venal throng,
Whoſe fulſome flatteries ſooth'd my vain deſires?
Who, with laſcivious dance and wanton ſong,
Within my boſom fann'd unhallow'd fires?
For you my faithful ſubjects long ſuſtain'd
The cruel rigour of deſpotic ſway:
Of your oppreſſions, though they oft complain'd,
Yet ſtill you led me more and more aſtray!
When to my throne their injuries they preferr'd,
By you adviſ'd their ſuff'rings to deride,
With ſupercilious ear their plaints I heard,
Or with repulſive ſcorn their ſuit deny'd!
To infamy conſign'd, my hated name
With ſanguine deeds ſhall blot th' hiſtoric page;
My dire miſhap ſhall be the poet's theme,
To warn the tyrant of ſome future age.

LONDON, *October* 28.

The following, it is ſaid, was the amendment propoſed on Thurſday laſt in the Houſe of Lords, by the Marquis of Rockingham.

THAT we behold, with the utmoſt concern, the diſorders and diſcontents in the Britiſh colonies, rather increaſed than diminiſhed, by the means that have been uſed to ſuppreſs and allay them; a circumſtance alone ſufficient to give this Houſe juſt reaſon to fear that thoſe means were not originally well conſidered, or properly adapted to anſwer the ends to which they were directed.

"We are ſatisfied, by experience, that the misfortune has, in a great meaſure, ariſen from the want of full and proper information being laid before the Parliament of the true ſtate and condition of the colonies; by reaſon of which, meaſures have been carried into execution injurious and inefficacious, from whence no ſalutary end was reaſonably to be expected; tending to tarniſh the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, to bring diſcredit on the wiſdom of his Majeſty's councils, and to nouriſh, without hope of end, a moſt unhappy civil war.

"Deeply impreſſed with the melancholy ſtate of public concerns, we ſhall, in the fulleſt information we can obtain, and with the moſt mature deliberation we can employ, review the whole of the late proceedings, that we may be enabled to diſcover, as we ſhall be moſt willing to apply, the moſt effectual means of reſtoring order to the diſtracted affairs of the Britiſh empire, confidence to his Majeſty's government, obedience, by a prudent and temperate uſe of its powers, to the authority of Parliament, and ſatisfaction and happineſs to all his people.

"By theſe means we truſt we ſhall avoid any occaſion of having recourſe to the alarming and dangerous expedient of calling in foreign forces to the ſupport of his Majeſty's authority within his own dominions, and the ſtill more dreadful calamity of ſhedding Britiſh blood by Britiſh arms."

In the Houſe of Lords, on Thurſday, before any motion could be made for taking his Majeſty's ſpeech into conſideration, Lord C——n roſe and preſented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London. The petition was accordingly received, read, and ordered to lie on the table. The Lord Chancellor roſe with ſome degree of warmth, and condemned the impropriety of the conduct of the noble Lord who preſented the petition; ſaid that it had been always a rule in that Houſe, on ſuch occaſions as the preſent, not to receive or enter upon any buſineſs whatever, till the ſpeech from the Throne was previouſly taken into conſideration. He added, it was a compliment uniformly paid and expected; that a failure of it was looked upon as a mark of diſreſpect; but that, however, ſince the learned and noble Lord had thought proper to depart from that rule, he ſhould, in turn, beg leave to preſent a petition from the Freeholders, &c. of his Majeſty's colony of Nova Scotia. His Lordſhip then preſented the petition, in his place, which was of courſe read by the clerk. It is a very long one, and aſſerts the ſovereignty and ſupremacy of the mother country, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſpecific terms; makes offers of aſſiſtance, and teſtifies the loyalty, obedience, and zeal of the Nova Scotians, in expreſſions as the moſt zealous ſupporters of the claims of the Britiſh Parliament could poſſibly dictate. But before the clerk had proceeded quite half through, the matter took a ſtrange turn; for after this political confeſſion of faith, the Nova Scotians immediately change their note, and enter into a very long enumeration and detail of their *grievances*; condemn the whole ſyſtem of colony government; point out ſeveral modes of redreſs and regulation; and in fine, become at once the authorative *counſellors*; and if not the actual, at leaſt the virtual *accuſers* of their truſty *friends* the preſent *Miniſters*. When the clerk was beginning to read this part of the petition, it ſeemed to be the wiſh of ſome of the noble Lords in office and their friends to ſink it; but ſeveral of the noble Lords in oppoſition inſiſted that it ſhould be read through, that the whole might be received or rejected together. It was ordered to lie on the table.

The SPEECH of the LORD MAYOR, JOHN WILKES, Eſq; laſt Thurſday in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion for an addreſs to the King.

"*Mr. Speaker*,

"I entirely agree with the Hon. Gentleman, who ſeconded the motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, *that every man ought now to ſpeak out*, and in a moment ſo important as the preſent, to the whole empire, I think it ill becomes the dignity and duty of Parliament to loſe itſelf in ſuch a fulſome, adulatory addreſs to the throne, as that now propoſed. We ought rather, Sir, to approach our Sovereign, with ſound and wholeſome advice, and even with remonſtrances againſt the conduct of his Miniſters, who have precipitated the nation into an *unjuſt*, *ruinous*, *felonious*, and *murderous* war. I call the war with our brethren in America an *unjuſt*, *felonious* war, becauſe the primary cauſe and confeſſed origin of it is, the attempt to take their money from them without their conſent, contrary to the common rights of all mankind, and thoſe great fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, for which *Hampden* bled. I aſſert, Sir, that it is in conſequence a *murderous* war, becauſe it is an attempt to deprive men of their lives, for ſtanding up in the juſt cauſe of the defence of their property, and their clear rights. It becomes no leſs a *murderous* war with reſpect to many of our fellow ſubjects of this iſland, for every man, either of the navy or army, who has been ſent by Government to America, and has fallen a victim in this unnatural and unjuſt conteſt, has been *murdered* by Adminiſtration, and his blood lies at their door. Such a war, I fear, Sir, will draw down the vengeance of Heaven upon this devoted kingdom.

"I think this war, Sir, fatal and *ruinous* to our country. It abſolutely annihilates the only great ſource of our wealth, which we enjoyed unrivalled by other nations, and deprives us of the fruits of the laborious induſtry of near three millions of ſubjects, which centered here. *That* commerce has already taken its flight, and our American merchants are now deploring the conſequences of a wretched policy, which has been purſued to their deſtruction. It is, Sir, no leſs *ruinous*, with regard to the enormous expence of the fleets and armies neceſſary for this nefarious undertaking, ſo that we are waſting our preſent wealth, while we are deſtroying the ſources of all we might have in future.

"I ſpeak, Sir, as a friend to England and America, but ſtill more to univerſal liberty, and the rights of all mankind. I truſt no part of the ſubjects of this vaſt empire will ever ſubmit to be ſlaves. I am ſure the Americans are too high ſpirited to brook the idea. Your whole power, and that of your allies, if you had any, and of all the German troops you can hire, cannot effect ſo wicked a purpoſe. The conduct of the preſent Adminiſtration has already wreſted the ſceptre of America out of the hands of our Sovereign, and you have now ſcarcely a poſtmaſter left in the whole northern continent. More than half the empire is already loſt, and almoſt all the reſt is in confuſion and anarchy. The Miniſtry have brought our Sovereign into a more diſgraceful ſituation than any crowned head now living. He alone has already loſt by their fatal counſels, more territory than the three great united powers of Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia have together robbed Poland of, and by equal acts of violence and injuſtice from Adminiſtration.

"England was never engaged in a conteſt of ſuch importance to our moſt valuable concerns and poſſeſſions. We are fighting for the ſubjection of a country, infinitely more extended than our own, of which every day increaſes the wealth, the natural ſtrength, and population. Should we not ſucceed, it will be a boſom friendſhip foured to hate and reſentment. We ſhall be conſidered as their moſt implacable enemies, an eternal ſeparation will ſucceed, and the grandeur of the Britiſh empire paſs away. Succeſs ſeems to me not equivocal, but impoſſible. However we may differ among ourſelves, they are perfectly united. On this ſide the Atlantic party-rage unhappily divides us, but one ſoul animates the vaſt northern continent of America, the General Congreſs and each Provincial Aſſembly. An appeal has been made to the ſword, and at the cloſe of the laſt campaign what have we conquered? Bunker's hill, with the loſs of 1200 men. Are we to pay as dearly for the reſt of America? The idea of conqueſt is as romantic as unjuſt.

"The Honourable Gentleman who moved the addreſs, ſays, "The Americans have been treated with *lenity*." Was *your* Boſton Port-bill a meaſure of *lenity*? Was *your* Fiſhery-bill a meaſure of *lenity*? Was your bill for taking away the charter of Maſſachuſetts Bay a meaſure of *lenity*, or even juſtice? I omit *your* many other groſs provocations and inſults, by which the brave Americans have been driven into their preſent ſtate. He aſſerts that they avow a diſpoſition to be independent. On the contrary, Sir, all the declarations both of the late and the preſent Congreſs, uniformly tend to this one ſubject, of being put on the ſame footing they were in the year 1763. This has been their only demand, from which they never varied. Their daily prayers are for *liberty*, *peace*, *and ſafety*. I uſe the words of the Congreſs of the laſt year. They juſtly expect to be put on an equal footing with the other ſubjects of the empire. If you confine all but trade to yourſelves, ſay they, if you make a monopoly of our commerce, if you ſhut all other ports of the world againſt us, tax us not too: If you do, then give us a free trade, ſuch as you enjoy yourſelves; let us have equal advantages of commerce, all other ports open to us; then we can, and will cheerfully, pay taxes.

"It muſt give, Sir, every man who loves this country, the deepeſt concern at the naming, in the addreſs, foreign troops, Hanoverians and Heſſians, who are now called to interfere in our domeſtic quarrels, not to dwell this day on the illegality of the meaſure. The militia indeed are now employed, and that noble inſtitution is at preſent complimented by Miniſters, who hate the very name of a militia, becauſe the embodying of thoſe forces, enables Adminiſtration to *butcher* more of our fellow ſubjects in America.

"Sir, I diſapprove not only the evil ſpirit of the whole addreſs, but likewiſe the wretched adulation of almoſt every part of it. My wiſh and hope therefore is, that it will be rejected by the Houſe, and that another dutiful, yet decent, manly addreſs will be preſented to the King, praying his Majeſty that he would ſheath the ſword, prevent the further effuſion of the blood of our fellow ſubjects, adopt ſome mode of negotiation with the General Congreſs, in compliance with the repeated petition, and thereby reſtore peace and harmony to this diſtracted empire."

OSBORNE's, *January* 26, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colo-

ny immediately. NICOL EWING. ROBERT COLQUHOUN.

WARWICK, *January* 29, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. ‖ WILLIAM FERGUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 3, 1776.

THE Subſcriber has a large Aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, for ready Money only.

GEORGE REID.

☞ I have three large SEINES which I will ſell cheap for Caſh.

OSBORNE's, *January* 28, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. ‖ JOHN M'KIE.

OSBORNE's, *January* 31, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. ‖ ROBERT WRIGHT.

For SALE, *on eaſy Terms*,

ABOUT ſix Hundred Pounds Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN GOODS. Application may be made to *Archibald Govan* in *Hanover* Town, or to JAMES GOVAN.

AYLETT's Warehouſe, *January* 25, 1776.

OSBORNE, *January* 31, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

‖ ALEXANDER M'KIE.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. MYLES TAYLOR's, *in the Town of* RICHMOND,

THE FOLLOWING

GARDEN and other SEEDS,

Lately imported from ITALY, viz.

BROWN Colewarts, Roman purple ditto, Roman ſmall Broccoli, Laſagnino Cabbage, Verzotto ditto, Crocino Colewarts, early Broccoli, green ditto, white Loaf ditto, Zolfino ditto, Colliflower from *Malta*, Orange Lettuce, Roman ditto, curled ditto, Dutch ditto, Winter ditto, Italian Loaf early ditto, Imperial ditto, Endive, curled ditto, early Mazzochi ditto, late ditto, Parſley, Roman ditto, Spinage, Aſparagus, Sweet Baſil, Citron ditto, Leeks, round Radiſh, long ditto, French ditto, Ramolacci ditto, Creſs, Chervil, Poppy, Beet, red Beet, Sweet Fennil, green Cucumbers, white ditto, Naples Water-melon, Pittoſo do. early Muſk-melon, Orange ditto, do. Cantaloupe ditto, early Pumpkins, Celery, long ditto, Lupini, Turkey Snap Beans, early Charlton Peaſe, Ormond Hotſpur ditto, large Marrowfat ditto, Dwarf ditto ditto, Ledman's Dwarf ditto, Winter ditto, Saffron, four Kinds of Wheat, three ditto Horſe Beans. (2‖)

SURRY, *December* 10, 1775.

TAKEN from ſome runaway Negroes that came down *James* River, and were going to the Governor, a CANOE about 30 Feet long, ſharp at both Ends, has a large Split in each Side, and Blocks for 4 Oars. Alſo ſundry Clothes, ſome of which were ſtolen, and have ſince been claimed by the Owners. The Remainder of the Clothes are ſuppoſed to belong to the ſaid Negroes, and may (with the Veſſel) be had by applying to JOHN WATKINS.

OSBORNE's, *January* 31, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

‖ THOMAS YOUNGER.

URBANNA, *January* 30, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately, and to return in a few Months.

CHARLES NEILSON.

WARWICK, *January* 26, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony.—The Debts due to *Dreghorn*, *Murdoch*, and Co. contracted by Mr. *Lightfoot* and Mr. *Graham*, in *Prince Edward* County, lately advertiſed in my Charge, are now in the Hands of *David Leitch* at *Warwick*. The Buſineſs hitherto conducted by *John Leitch* is alſo ſolely in his Care.——He has for Sale, about 500l. Sterling Value of DRY GOODS, for Caſh, at prime Coſt.

GEORGE LEITCH.

WARWICK, *January* 30, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. ‖ JAMES FAIRLIE.

URBANNA, *January* 25, 1776.

I PROPOSE leaving the Colony very ſoon, having obtained the Permiſſion of the Hon. the Committee of Safety, of which all Perſons concerned with me are requeſted to take Notice. Mr. *Chriſtopher Pryor* will ſettle the few Accounts that remain open upon the Books of the Stores formerly kept by Mr. *Simon Fraſer*, Mr. *Matthew Anderſon*, and myſelf.

BENNETT BROWNE.

RICHMOND Town, *January* 20, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. DAVID CATION.

SURRY, *January* 25, 1776.

WHEN the Troops were ordered to the Battle at *Hampton*, a HORSE of mine was preſſed into the Service, rode down there, and loſt. He had on a *Virginia* made Saddle very little worn, with a large blue ſtriped Saddle-Cloth, a half-check'd double rein'd Bridle, and a new Surcingle. The Horſe is an Iron Gray, 13 or 14 Hands high, about 10 Years old, and canters exceeding well. As he was a very ſhort Time in my Poſſeſſion, I do not ſufficiently know his Marks to give a more particular Deſcription of him. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe, Saddle, Bridle, *&c.* to me in *Cobham*, ſhall have 20s. Reward.

‖ ANTHONY DEGGE, Junior.

RICHMOND, *January* 15, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colo-

ny ſoon. WILLIAM MITCHELL. ALEX: MITCHELL.

To be SOLD *at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Captain* ROBERT BILLUPS, *deceaſed, in* GLOUCESTER *County, on* Tueſday *the* 13*th of* February, *if fair, otherwiſe the firſt fair Day after,*

A SCHOONER now upon the Stocks, Burthen about 45 Tons; alſo a SLOOP about 50 Tons, with Rigging, *&c.* likewiſe TWO BOATS, the one Burthen 1100 Buſhels, the other 500; a FLAT and SMALL BOAT; alſo a PETTIAUGER, with four Oars; together with HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, STOCK of every Kind, and ſeveral valuable NEGROES. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 20s. upon Bond and Security; if not punctually paid, the Bonds to carry Intereſt from the Day of Sale.

It being intended to ſettle the ſaid Eſtate as ſoon as poſſible, and deliver to the Widow and Children their Proportions of what remains after ſatisfying the Creditors, it is therefore deſired that thoſe who have Demands againſt the Eſtate, either by Bonds or otherwiſe, will bring them in to Mrs. *Billups*, either before or at the Day of Sale, properly proved. No Attention will be paid after to thoſe who fail (by the Adminiſtrators) as the Eſtate will be delivered up to the Heirs. All who are indebted to the ſaid *Billups* are deſired to make Payment immediately, or give Bond.

LOUISA, *January* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. THOMAS MITCHELL.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Schooner PEGGY, Burthen about 110 Tons, lying in HAMPTON Creek, a new veſſel, has made but one Voyage (to *St. Vincent*'s) and is as good a Veſſel as hath been built on the Continent, is a very faſt Sailer, and built of Cedar, Mulberry, and Locuſt to her Keel, except a few of her flat Floors, which will not rot in thirty Years. For Terms, inquire of the Subſcriber, or the Printers.

4 MAXIMILIAN CALVERT.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *January* 23, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately ‖

ROBERT DENNISTOUN.

TO BE SOLD

Under a Power of Attorney from Mr. JOHN BAYLOR,

ABOUT 1000 Acres of Land in the county of *Orange*, to be laid off on the upper Part of a Tract whereon *John Hawkins* lives. The Land in general is very good, and contains a conſiderable Quantity of valuable low Ground. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *James Newman*, near the Premiſes, or to the Subſcriber, in the County of *Caroline*. (tf)

EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.

N. B. I am alſo empowered to receive and pay Mr. *Baylor*'s Debts, but I am apprehenſive it will not be in my Power to do either, and therefore hope his Creditors will not be impatient or uneaſy.